The larva is sordid white with pale yellow thoracic and anal shields. Skin coarsely and evenly scobinated. Head yellowish brown with a round blackish spot at incision of lateral hind margin. Ninth abdominal segment with paired setae II on separate pinacula; VI well separated from IV and V and on a separate pinaculum. Proleg crochets small, uniordinal (10 to 12), arranged in a complete circle weakened or partially broken outwardly.

NEW CACTUS BEETLES, III.[1]

By W. S. Fisher, *U. S. Bureau of Entomology.*

This is the third paper on the beetles received in connection with the prickly-pear insect investigations that are being conducted by the Commonwealth of Australia at Uvalde, Texas. The specimens were sent for identifications by Ronald C. Mundell, who is anxious to have names for the new species to use in papers dealing with cactus insects.

Moneilema (Collapteryx) crassipes, n. sp.

Male.—Moderately large, elongate, strongly convex, subopaque, glabrous, and uniformly black.

Head feebly, broadly depressed between the antennal tubercles, with a narrow, longitudinal groove extending from epistoma to occiput, vaguely, finely, rather densely punctate, with a few coarse, irregularly distributed punctures intermixed, and rather densely clothed with short, recumbent, inconspicuous, black pubescence; clypeal suture entire, and rather strongly impressed. Antenna about two-thirds as long as the body, rather robust, gradually tapering to the apex, uniformly clothed with inconspicuous pubescence, and the joints not annulated with white pubescence; first joint long, robust, gradually expanded to apex, which is truncate, and the surface finely, inconspicuously punctate, with a few coarse, vague punctures intermixed.

Pronotum distinctly wider than long; sides strongly sinuate anteriorly, feebly expanded at middle, strongly constricted along basal third, and armed on each side just behind the middle with a short, obtuse tubercle; surface with a vague, longitudinal, median groove on basal half, rather densely, obsoletely punctate, with a few inconspicuous, irregularly distributed, coarse punctures intermixed, a transverse row of coarse, deep punctures along the base, and rather densely clothed with short, recumbent, inconspicuous, black pubescence.

Elytra nearly twice as long as wide, widest at middle, oblong-oval, strongly convex, the flanks rather abruptly deflexed and vertical; sides broadly rounded at humeral angles, and broadly, transversely subtruncate at apices; surface rather densely clothed with short, recumbent, inconspicuous, black pubescence,

[1] I. Proc. Ent. Soc. Wash., vol. 28, 1926, pp. 214–217.
II. Proc. Ent. Soc. Wash., vol. 30, 1928, pp. 1–7.

and coarsely, deeply, sparsely, irregularly punctate basally, the punctures becoming sparser toward the apices.

Abdomen slightly convex, sparsely clothed with short, recumbent, black pubescence (longer and semierect on last segment), rather densely, obsoletely punctate, with a few coarse punctures intermixed, especially on the last segment, which is entirely black, and rather deeply, broadly, arcuately emarginate at apex. Mesosternum nearly flat between the coxae. Legs robust, and the femora strongly expanded toward the apices, and the surface with a few scattered, coarse punctures; first joint of posterior tarsus with a large, triangular, pubescent, pad on each side at apex, and the second and third joints with a pubescent pad covering the entire surface.

Female.—Differs from the male in having the last abdominal segment broadly rounded at apex, the femora more slender, and the elytra smooth, sometimes longitudinally wrinkled, but without coarse punctures.

Length, 15–22 mm.; width, 5.5–10 mm.

Type locality.—Palmillas, Tamaulipas, Mexico.

Type, allotype, and paratypes.—Cat. No. 43673, United States National Museum. *Paratypes* returned to Mr. Ronald C. Mundell.

Described from thirty-two examples, twenty-five males (one type), and seven females, collected at the type locality, August 10, 1930, and June 15, 1931, by Ronald C. Mundell.

This species shows considerable variation in size. In some examples the mesosternum is nearly flat between the coxae, whereas in other examples it is deeply, longitudinally grooved. In some of the examples there is a small spot of dense, whitish pubescence on each of the middle and posterior coxae, but these spots are denuded in most of the examples examined. There is considerable variation in the sculpture on the elytra, some of the examples having the surface smooth (punctate in the males), whereas in most of the examples examined the surface is more or less longitudinally wrinkled.

This species is allied to *crassa* LeConte, but it differs from that species in having the sides of the elytra more abruptly deflexed, the joints of the antennae not annulated with white pubescence at bases, and the first joint of the posterior tarsus not entirely covered by the pubescent pad.

Moneilema (Collapteryx) aterrima, n. sp.

Male.—Rather small, elongate, strongly convex, subopaque, uniformly black, and the elytra variegated with whitish pubescence.

Head feebly, broadly depressed between the antennal tubercles, with a narrow, longitudinal groove extending from epistoma to occiput, vaguely, densely, finely punctate, with a few inconspicuous, coarse punctures intermixed, sparsely clothed with short, recumbent, inconspicuous, whitish pubescence, which is denser behind the eyes; clypeal suture feebly impressed. Antenna about two-

thirds as long as the body, rather robust, gradually tapering to the apex, uniformly clothed with short, recumbent, brownish pubescence, and the third and fourth joints clothed with more or less distinct whitish pubescence on the underside; first joint long, robust, gradually expanded to the apex, which is truncate, and the surface finely, inconspicuously punctate, with a few coarse, vague punctures intermixed.

Pronotum slightly wider than long; sides nearly parallel, slightly sinuate, vaguely expanded at middle, and armed on each side just behind the middle with a short, obtuse tubercle; surface feebly, narrowly, transversely depressed along base, finely, obsoletely punctate, with a row of coarse, deep, irregularly distributed punctures along the base and anterior margin, and sparsely clothed with short, recumbent, inconspicuous, whitish pubescence.

Elytra nearly twice as long as wide, widest at middle, oblong-oval, strongly convex, the flanks rounded and not very abruptly deflexed; sides broadly rounded at humeral angles, and broadly subtruncate at apices; surface sparsely clothed with short, recumbent, inconspicuous, brownish pubescence, variegated with whitish pubescence, more or less longitudinally rugose basally, and coarsely, deeply, sparsely, irregularly punctate, the punctures more or less arranged in single rows between the rugae.

Abdomen rather strongly convex, finely, obsoletely punctate, sparsely clothed with short, recumbent, whitish and yellowish pubescence, giving the surface a variegated appearance; last segment feebly, broadly, arcuately emarginate at apex. Mesosternum deeply, narrowly grooved in its entire length. Legs robust, the surface with a few scattered, coarse punctures, and the femora strongly expanded toward the apices; first joint of posterior tarsus with a large, triangular pubescent pad on each side of apex, and the second and third joints with a pubescent pad covering the entire surface.

Female.—Differs from the male in having the upper surface uniformly clothed with short, recumbent, inconspicuous, brownish pubescence, not variegated with white pubescence, last abdominal segment broadly rounded at apex, and the femora more slender.

Length, 13 mm.; width, 5 mm.

Type locality.—San Luis Potosi, Mexico.

Type, allotype, and paratype.—Cat. No. 43674, United States National Museum. *Paratype* returned to Mr. Ronald C. Mundell.

Described from four examples, three males (one type), and one female, collected on *Opuntia* sp. at the type locality, during May, June, and July, 1930, and May 20, 1931, by Ronald C. Mundell, who reports the species extremely rare.

There is scarcely any variation in the examples examined, except that the two paratypes are larger than the type or allotype, measuring 19 millimeters in length and 8 millimeters in width.

This species is allied to *variolare* Thomson, but it differs from that species in having the pronotum punctured only along the base and anterior margin, the surface of the elytra longi-

tudinally rugose, and the punctures more or less arranged in single rows between the rugae.

Moneilema (Collapteryx) mundelli, n. sp.

Male.—Large, robust, strongly convex, subopaque, uniformly black, and ornamented with distinct, irregular, white pubescent markings.

Head broadly, rather deeply concave between the antennal tubercles, with a narrow, longitudinal groove extending from epistoma to occiput, vaguely, finely, densely punctate, with numerous shallow, coarse punctures intermixed, rather densely clothed with short, recumbent, inconspicuous, blackish pubescence, and ornamented with a V-shaped, brownish-white pubescent fascia between the antennal tubercles; clypeal suture feebly impressed, and abbreviated at the sides. Antenna about two-thirds as long as the body, robust, gradually tapering to the apex, uniformly clothed with short, recumbent, inconpsicuous, blackish or brownish pubescence, the third and fourth joints vaguely annulated with white pubescence on the underside at bases; first joint long, robust, gradually expanded to the apex, which is truncate, the surface finely inconspicuously punctate, with a few coarse, vague punctures intermixed.

Pronotum distinctly wider than long; sides nearly parallel, feebly sinuate, vaguely expanded at middle, and armed on each side near middle with a short, obtuse tubercle; surface finely, densely, obsoletely punctate, with numerous coarse, irregularly distributed punctures intermixed, densely clothed with short, recumbent, inconspicuous, black pubescence, and ornamented with distinct, irregular, white pubescent markings.

Elytra nearly twice as long as wide, widest near middle, oblong-oval, strongly convex, the flanks broadly rounded but not abruptly deflexed; sides broadly rounded at humeral angles, and conjointly, broadly rounded at the apices; surface sparsely, coarsely, irregularly punctate basally, the punctures becoming sparser toward the apices, more or less longitudinally wrinkled, densely clothed with short, recumbent, inconspicuous, black pubescence, and ornamented with white pubescent markings similar to those on the pronotum.

Abdomen slightly convex, finely, densely, obsoletely punctate, with a few coarse punctures intermixed, sparsely clothed with short, recumbent, inconspicuous, black pubescence, with a few small spots of white pubescence toward the sides of the segments; last segment broadly, deeply, arcuately emarginate at apex. Mesosternum broadly, deeply grooved in its entire length. Legs robust, the surface with a few scattered, coarse punctures, somewhat rugose, and the femora strongly expanded toward the apices; first joint of posterior tarsus with a pubescent pad covering the apical half, the second and third joints with a similar pad covering the entire surface.

Female.—Differs from the male in having the last abdominal segment broadly rounded at the apex, and the femora more slender.

Length, 18–23 mm.; width, 8–10 mm.

Type locality.—Gonzalez, Tamaulipas, Mexico.

Other localities.—Villa Juarez and Tampico, Tamaulipas, Mexico.

Type, allotype, and paratypes.—Cat. No. 43675, United States National Museum. *Paratypes* returned to Mr. Ronald C. Mundell.

Described from fourteen examples, nine males (one type), and five females, all of which were collected by Ronald C. Mundell, who writes that this species is not restricted to any particular form of cactus. The type, allotype, and three paratypes collected at the type locality, April 21, 1931, seven paratypes collected at Villa Juarez (southeast of Ciudad Victoria, on the new Pan-American Highway), April 15, 1931, and two paratypes collected at Tampico, April 16, 1931.

There is a slight variation in the size, but the white pubescent markings are rather constant. In a few of these examples these markings are slightly wider, and in one of the paratypes from Tampico the markings are more or less confluent.

This species resembles *ulkei* Horn and *albopictum* White. From the former it differs by both sexes having the white pubescent markings on the elytra, and from *albopictum* in having the flanks of the elytra broadly rounded, and not abruptly deflexed as in that species.

This species is named in honor of Ronald C. Mundell, through whose careful and energetic collecting our knowledge of the species of *Moneilema* of Mexico has been very greatly increased.

A PECULIAR PANGURGINE BEE FROM ARIZONA.

By T. D. A. Cockerell.

On Sept. 1, 1930, Mr. P. H. Timberlake collected four small black bees at flowers of *Sideranthus gracilis* (Nuttall), also called *Aplopappus gracilis*, at Prescott, Arizona. Examining them he was surprised to see immediately above each eye a rounded shining prominent tubercle, while the ocelli were placed on the front of a large shining elevation. As the bee belongs to the genus *Pseudopanurgus*, in which I have been specially interested, Mr. Timberlake has very kindly transmitted the specimens to me for description.

Pseudopanurgus timberlakei n. sp.

♀. So closely related to *P. fraterculus* (Ckll.) that at first it seemed to be a mere local race of that species. There are, however, enough characters to indicate a distinct species.

The facial foveae are broader and longer; the region above them is shining, and not strongly punctured. (In *fraterculus* the foveae are shorter and rather